

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>DRR_TRI_2 Local DRR governance</b>	
<b>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 6: Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<b>SDG target 11.b:</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><b>Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies</b> define goals and objectives. They are based on hazard and risk information. They are gender sensitive and give particular attention to vulnerable groups and people at risk.</p> <p>These strategies and policies aim at preventing the creation of new disaster risks, the reduction of existing risks and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p><b>Local governments</b> are sub-national public administrations (i) Municipality, ii) district iii) province) with responsibility to develop local disaster risk reduction strategies. It is recommended to report on progress made by the lowest level of government accorded the mandate for DRR, as the Sendai Framework encourages the adoption and implementation of local DRR strategies in every local authority.</p> <p><b>Resilience</b> is defined as: “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions” (UNISDR 2009).</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="https://www.undrr.org/search?text=terminology">https://www.undrr.org/search?text=terminology</a></p> <p>Making disaster risk management systems adequate includes e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Developing and implementing an appropriate legal and institutional framework for DRR</li> <li>– Improving the understanding of disaster risks;</li> <li>– Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;</li> <li>– Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘Build Back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</li> <li>– Mainstream ‘risk’ in all spatially relevant policies and strategies, and budget plans</li> </ul> <p><i>Examples: Bolivia/Programa de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (PRRD)/‘Gobernanza’; Haïti/Réduction de risques de catastrophes naturelles (RRC)</i></p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
	Count the number of local governments supported or influenced by the SDC that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy/Sendai Framework and the total number of local governments in the country (or within a province, etc.)

<p>Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)</p>	<p>a) Number of local governments with aligned local DRR strategies (Municipality, district, province)  b) Total number of local governments</p>
<p>Data source</p>	<p>Official country reporting, including Sendai reporting</p>
<p>Rationale</p>	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> locally led disaster risk reduction strategies are adopted and implemented, <b>then</b> disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries can be substantially reduced</p> <p><b>because</b> these strategies allow preventing disaster risks and building resilience.</p> <p>This TRI reflect the second Priority for Action of the Sendai framework: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>The methodology aims to quantify the extent of implementation of DRR strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework, within a country.</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the local, national and regional levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.</p>
<p>Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution</p>	<p>Over the past 10 years, on average, each year, <i>XX</i> people lost their lives, <i>YY</i> million people were affected and there were more than <i>ZZ</i> billion US\$ of economic losses as a result of natural disasters.</p> <p>With support from the SDC, <i>xx%</i> of local governments have adopted and are implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework (baseline: <i>yy%</i>; present value: <i>yy%</i>+<i>xx%</i> = <i>zz%</i>). This ensure a better protection of the population, its livelihoods and its assets.</p>
<p>Thematic responsibility</p>	<p>Focal Point DRR</p>